IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS DALLAS DIVISION

HOWARD HOLLAND	§	
(TDCJ No. 1914814),	§	
	§	
Petitioner,	§	
	§	
V.	§	No. 3:15-cv-2344-G-BN
	§	
WILLIAM STEPHENS, Director	§	
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	§	
Correctional Institutions Division,	§	
	§	
Respondent.	§	

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

This case has been referred to the United States magistrate judge for pretrial management pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and a standing order of reference from Senior United States District Judge A. Joe Fish. The undersigned issues the following findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendation concerning Petitioner Howard Holland's motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* ("IFP") [Dkt. No. 4].

Background

Petitioner declares that the 28 U.S.C. § 2254 application now before the Court [Dkt. No. 3] – concerning his 2014 conviction and sentence, for aggravated sexual assault, in the 422nd District Court of Kaufman County, Texas – was placed into the prison mailing system on or about July 13, 2015, *see id.* at 10. Accompanying this application is an IFP motion [Dkt. No. 4], to which is attached an inmate trust account certification reflecting that on July 13, 2015: (1) Petitioner's account balance was

\$30.42; (2) his six-month average balance was \$12.65; and (3) his six-month average deposit was \$36.67, see id. at 3. But the trust account certification also reflects that over the past six months \$220.00 has been deposited into Petitioner's account. See id.

Legal Standards and Analysis

28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) sets forth the standards governing in forma pauperis motions. The district court may authorize the commencement of a civil action without the prepayment of fees or costs "by a person who submits an affidavit ... that [he or she] is unable to pay such fees or give security therefor." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1). The Court must examine the financial condition of the applicant in order to determine whether the payment of fees would "cause [an] undue financial hardship." *Prows v. Kastner*, 842 F.2d 138, 140 (5th Cir. 1988). The amount of money available to inmates in their prison trust account or from other sources should be considered. *See id.*; *Simon v. Quarterman*, No. 3:07-cv-1793-D, 2007 WL 4167943, at *1 (N.D. Tex. Nov. 20, 2007).

The filing fee for a habeas case is \$5.00. See 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a). Although Petitioner is incarcerated, the financial picture he paints – set out above – reflects that he can afford to pay the filing fee without incurring undue financial hardship. Cf. N.D. Tex. Misc. Order No. 6, Rule 2a(4)(a)(ii) (May 5, 2005) (this Court routinely grants leave to proceed in forma pauperis if "the average six month balance of [an] inmate['s] trust account and other financial resources are less than Fifty Dollars").

Furthermore, considering similar financial information in February 2015, United States Magistrate Judge Irma Carrillo Ramirez concluded that Petitioner should be denied leave to proceed in forma pauperis. See Holland v. Stephens, No. 3:15-

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cv-567-G-BH, Dkt. No. 6 (N.D. Tex. Feb. 20, 2015). Petitioner then paid the filing fee

in that action.

Recommendation

Petitioner's IFP application [Dkt. No. 4] should be denied.

A copy of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation shall be served on all

parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of these

findings, conclusions, and recommendation must file specific written objections within

14 days after being served with a copy. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b).

In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or

recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and

specify the place in the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions, and recommendation

where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by

reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure

to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the

factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or

adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. See Douglass v.

United Services Auto. Ass'n, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).

DATED: July 20, 2015

DAVID L. HORAN

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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